

# CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

## CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Droopiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

## ACHE

in the hands of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action, cleanse all who use them. In Gals at 25 cents. Two for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

## HARRIS LITHIA WATER.

Asheville, N. C., April 24, 1893. An extended clinical use of the Harris Lithia Water prompts me to the statement that I regard it as one of the best, if not the best, Lithia Water known to the profession. In the condition of Phosphatic Urine, its action is marvellous. Its use in the Rheumatic and Gouty Diatheses afford me more comfort than either the Buffalo or Londonderry Waters.

Very truly yours,  
JOHN H. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Read what the noted Dr. Thomas S. Powell has to say for Harris' Lithia Water:

Dear Sir—I have found the use of the water from your Lithia Springs in South Carolina so efficacious in the case of a young lady patient of mine who has suffered for years with Diabetes, with all its attendant troubles, that I want to add my testimonial to the many you already have. The patient I refer to has used the water freely at home for several months, with more beneficial results than from months spent at the different noted Lithia Springs in different parts of the United States, besides long continued use of the same waters at home. Other of my patients and friends are now using the same with best results. I cordially recommend it to all suffering from similar diseases.

Yours very respectfully,  
THOMAS S. POWELL, M. D.,  
President Southern Medical College, Atlanta, Ga.

On sale at R. R. BELLAMY'S, N. B. RANKIN'S.

## ON DRAUGHT AND FOR SALE

IN BULK OR BOTTLE AT

## BUNTING'S PHARMACY,

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

## A Card.

[Wilmington, N. C., March 6th, 1897.

MR. WALKER TAYLOR, Agent, City.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in testifying by my own experience to the promptness of your companies to the adjustment of Insurance Claims. My loss on building occupied by Messrs. Polvogt & Co. was satisfactorily adjusted, and I will take pleasure in recommending any one needing insurance to call on you.

S. BEHREND'S.



Apply to the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 64 Warren St., New York City.

## Southern Histories for Southern Boys.

Editors Messenger:

I enclose you herewith an admirable article by Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, the logic of which is that we should have chairs of American history in our southern colleges and universities, with competent professors who shall teach the truth concerning the history of the United States and prepare text books for use in our schools and institutions of learning. His statements in regard to the influence of the south in shaping the destinies of the country are incontrovertable and cannot be successfully answered, for they are matters of history and true as proofs of holy writ, and you will oblige many old confederates by giving Dr. Jones' article a place in your columns. This matter of text books and histories for our schools was brought up and freely discussed at a meeting of the Confederate Camp, held recently, and it should be kept before our people until justice is done our section. We only ask that the truth of history should be asserted and that our growing youth should be taught it. Early impressions are always the most vivid and enduring and are seldom erased from the mind. At this time, when those who acted well their part in our glorious struggle for independence are rapidly passing away, it is not only eminently proper, but a duty we owe to posterity, to insist that in our southern schools the text-books used should speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

The few confederates who are still living, and who helped to make history, only ask of those who have charge of our educational institutions to transmit that history to the rising generations, without embellishment or attempt at display, but clad only in the simple garb of truth.

K.

The bitter attack of some of the Northern papers on the use of school histories of the United States by southern authors in southern schools is fully met by a paper prepared for the Southern Education Association, by Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, of Miller School, Va., chaplain-general of the United Confederate Veterans' Association. The paper of Dr. Jones was read before these attacks were made, and had therefore no reference to them. But it fully meets the points made by these attacks, and is a most valuable history, or consideration in the south. The south, he points out, has done more than any other section to make American history. The first permanent English colony established on this continent was at Jamestown, in Virginia. In the Indian wars, Virginia, the Carolinas, Maryland and North Carolina bore the brunt of the struggle for independence. Patrick Henry led the first public and pronounced opposition to the rule of Great Britain in his famous speech in the Stamp Act Congress, Virginia House of Burgesses and his famous burst of patriotic eloquence. The first blood of the Revolution was shed, not in the North, but in the South, at Lexington, N. C., at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., a declaration of independence was adopted on the 20th of May, 1775, more than a year before the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. North Carolina instructed her delegation to vote for a declaration of independence. If the motion failed, she would congress; Virginia instructed her delegation to move a declaration of independence, and accordingly Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, made the motion which resulted in the immortal document which Thomas Jefferson wrote.

In the war which followed not only did Georgia, Washington lead the armies of the colonies, but official figures show that the southern colonies furnished a much larger proportion of the troops who won the independence of the country than the northern colonies. Southern statesmen were conspicuous in formulating and having adopted the constitution which emanated from the convention of 1787. Georgia gave the first gift to the Union her "Northwestern Territory," out of which the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were afterward carved. North Carolina gave the territory which afterward constituted the state of Tennessee, and Georgia donated what became the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

From the formation of the Union to 1860 the south always led in the great events of American history.

THE WAR OF 1812.

In the war of 1812 the soldiers who won most laurels were Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and William Henry Harrison, of Virginia, and in the Mexican war the commanders of both of our armies (General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and General Scott, of Ohio) were southerners; the majority of the brilliant officers who gathered around them, such as Jefferson Davis, Albert Sidney Johnson, Robert E. Lee, J. E. B. Stuart, Joseph E. Johnston, John B. Magruder, G. T. Beauregard, A. P. Hill and others were southerners, while a very large proportion of the rank and file were from the southern states.

From Washington to Grant, a period of eighty years, southern-born men filled the presidency of the United States for fifty-seven years and northern men for twenty-three years, while southern men filled the office of chief justice of the supreme court for sixty-three years and always prominent in the cabinet, the state, the house of representatives, as foreign ministers and in every position of honor and responsibility. It may be added that during all these years there was no stain upon any of these southern men and no scandal connected with the administration of any one of them. It is another interesting fact that every accession of territory to the United States, from the purchase of Louisiana to that of Alaska, has been under a southern-born president and usually over the bitter opposition of the northern states.

Even in the great "War Between the States," in 1861-65, the president of the United States (Abraham Lincoln) and his second vice president and successor (Andrew Johnson) were southern-born, as were some of their ablest soldiers and sailors, such as Winfield Scott, George H. Thomas, Canby, Blair, Sykes, Ord, Getty, Anderson, Nelson and Alexander, Farragut, Porter and Goldsborough. And during all these years there was no stain upon any of these southern men and no scandal connected with the administration of any one of them. It is another interesting fact that every accession of territory to the United States, from the purchase of Louisiana to that of Alaska, has been under a southern-born president and usually over the bitter opposition of the northern states.

NORTHERN BOOKS IN SOUTHERN SCHOOLS.

But a still stronger reason for establishing chairs of "American history" in our southern universities and colleges is the fact that we have done so little toward writing the history we have made and have left the story so completely to others that we have had but scant justice, and frequently base slanders, in the so-called histories which northern writers have prepared and northern publishers have sent to the south. In looking at the list of text-books used in over forty leading southern universities and colleges, I find that in nearly all of them books by northern authors are used—books which are beautifully gotten up as specimens of the bookmaker's art and even given for use as text-books except for the very important fact that they entirely fail to do justice to the south in the colonial, revolutionary, and early national history, educational, social or religious history prior to 1860, and when they come to treat of the "great war between the states" they

are absolutely unfair, misleading and false in what they say and what they omit concerning the character and results of the mighty contest, the motives character and deeds of our confederate leaders, soldiers and people.

## MISREPRESENTATIONS OF FACTS.

In the colonial history they grossly misrepresent the character and motives and history of the southern colonists, and exalt the settlers of the New England and Middle states to the disparagement of those of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. In the accounts of the Revolution they make the most of the "Boston tea party," where men so called, disguised as Mohawk Indians, that they were not known at the time and whose names perished threw the obnoxious tea into Boston harbor, but they fail to tell of the "tea party" at Annapolis, Md., where in broad daylight and undisguised men towed the tea ship "Peggy Stewart" out into the harbor and then her and her cargo to the water's edge; or the "tea party" at Wilmington, N. C., where men without disguise, their names coming down to us, pitched the tea into the water. They write as if the war was fought chiefly by the north, ignoring the fact that the south not only furnished the majority of the men to Boston and to New York and New Jersey, shedding southern blood on every battlefield of the war.

They also ignore the fact that Israel Putnam and other northern heroes, but have little to say of Sumter, Marion, Pickens, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Morgan, Lewis, or George Rogers Clark, who, with his Virginia volunteers, conquered back the Northwestern Territory, preventing the British boundary line from extending, at the close of the war, down to the Ohio, and enabled old Virginia to lay in the lap of the Union this princely domain.

## THE QUESTION OF SECESSION.

The same misrepresentation or systematic omission of facts characterizes the northern historians' treatment of the slavery question, nullification in South Carolina and the discussion of secession, and the civil war. In regard to secession, they ignore the fact that the constitutional theories and facts that tell against the north. They fail to tell, of course, that New England had through the first period of its history been in favor of secession; that in 1822 the legislature of Massachusetts passed an act to the effect that the purchase and annexation of Louisiana would be a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union and absolve the old states from their allegiance to the Union; that during the war of 1812 the New England states not only nullified laws of congress for the prosecution of the war, but from pulpits, press and rostrum boldly advocated secession. They also ignore the fact that the famous Hartford convention, held December 15, 1814, in which delegates from all of the New England states not only advocated secession, but uttered the famous utterance, "We solved that the New England states would actually secede if the war was not stopped by a given day on which the convention was adjourned." It was only the case of the war, as far as can be seen, that prevented the actual secession of these states; that April 30, 1839, ex-President John Quincy Adams, in a speech, which was heartily endorsed by New England, in which he said that it would be better for the states to "part in friendship from one another, than to be torn together by constraint," and "to form again a more perfect union by dissolving that which could not bind, and to leave the separate parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the center." That January 24, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from the citizens of Haverhill, Mass., praying that when Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, offered resolutions censuring Mr. Adams for presenting such a petition the question was debated for two weeks. Mr. Adams' defense of himself in support of the resolutions which would have done credit to William L. Yancey or Robert Toombs, and the house of representatives by an overwhelming vote of 149 yeas to 41 nays, adopted the resolutions; that in 1844 and again on the 22d of February, 1845, the legislature of Massachusetts passed resolutions avowing the right of secession and declaring that secede if Texas was admitted into the Union, at that date the right of secession, being admitted in all sections, north, south, east and west, and finally, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, and up to the actual breaking out of the war, Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, and Charles Sumner, of the old Federal Commercial and other leading papers of the north, boldly advocated the right of secession and opposed the coercion of the southern states.

These histories, moreover, ignore the immediate grievances which caused the southern states to secede, as well as their efforts to preserve peace and to compromise the superiority of the north in numbers and resources; the brilliant victories of the southern armies and the heroism of her soldiers. They tell about the burning of Chambersburg, but omit all mention of the "eternal infamy" of "Sherman's March to the Sea," with its pillaging and burning, and the "eternal infamy" in the valley of Virginia and Sheridan's desolation of the same section. They do not tell truthfully the story of the treatment of prisoners of war by the federal government to accept several humane propositions made them by the confederate government, nor the fact that nearly 4 per cent. more confederates died in northern prisons than federals in southern prisons.

## THE PRACTICAL MORAL.

The logic of all this, Jones argues, is that we should have chairs of American history in our southern universities and colleges fully endowed and equipped and filled by competent professors, who shall teach the history of our nation, and nothing but the truth, concerning the history of the United States, and who shall prepare text-books on American history, which shall be free from all broad, conservative and judicial, and which, at the same time, recognize the south and so present her glorious achievements in a way that will not make her ashamed of their fathers or the land they love so well.

## Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. G. Underman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have been residing in Dimondale, Mich., since Dr. King's New Discovery" as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last several days, and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

## The Limit of Human Depravity.

Springfield, Mass., Republican (Ind.). Some of the New York papers have printed a cut of a man who was convicted the other day of throwing broken glass in front of bicycles. Every one who loves a wheel will be interested to know that his features, as ought to be expected, are of the most depraved criminal type. He evidently began his downward career by committing several murders at an early age. He has now reached the limit of human depravity.

## How He Got Rich.

(Hartford Courant.) A well known tradesman in New York owes his success to adherence to one business maxim: "Always ask a little more for a certain article than any one else does." Thus he attracted attention and increased his profits; and there is an inherent desire in human nature to possess something that nobody else owns or can afford to own. It is an assertion of the individuality or what metaphysicians call the "ego" striving after self-identification by means of the concrete.

## THE ASYLUM CASES

### CONTINUED AT INSTANCE OF THE NEW BOARD.

Text of the Federal Supreme Court Decision in the Ohio Express Cases—New Chapel for the Soldiers' Home—Attack on the Local School Tax Law—John Daney Knocked Out in the District of Columbia Recordship—Eye Witness to Killing of William Manly by a Train.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel.

Raleigh, N. C., April 17.

Before the supreme court this morning it was expected that the cases involving the three hospitals for the insane would be argued. The court had arranged to hear the argument, on the supposition that both sides were ready. But W. H. Day of the counsel for the new boards stated that they were not ready and asked that the matter be deferred until next Monday. The court so ordered. Dr. Miller, superintendent of the hospital at Goldsboro, was here with his counsel, C. B. Aycock and W. C. Monroe.

State Treasurer Worth today received the full text of the opinion of the United States supreme court in the Ohio express cases. He will lay the whole matter before the railway commission. It is the plan, according to the opinion, to tax the entire property as a unit and each state get its pro rata. This is the statement which Treasurer Worth makes of the case.

The state auditor today sent a warrant for \$50 to a new agricultural society just established in Forsyth county. The law requires this amount paid to county societies.

Work begins next week on a chapel at the soldier's home. It will replace the present very small one, which will then be used as a cottage.

One newspaper has already begun a fight against the proposed special tax for public schools, under the new act, which the people are to vote the coming summer. The voting will only be in such townships as desire to tax, so far as one of the acts is concerned.

At the Church of the Good Shepherd here tomorrow it is expected to raise \$5,000 more of the building fund, \$5,000 being already on hand.

Persons who are here from Charlotte say that the municipal contest there is the warmest in a great many years. There are two candidates for mayor, both wealthy and they are making matters lively.

It is now reported that John C. Daney, colored, is entirely knocked out so far as the recordship of the District of Columbia is concerned and that ex-Congressman Cheatham gets it.

Dancy at one time thought he had the place certain. The fact is the position was promised a North Carolina negro. No names were then mentioned. The negro members of the legislature threatened to vote against Pritchard unless something was done for the North Carolina negroes. Pritchard's friends authorized the making of the pledge of the recordship to some North Carolina negro.

As Daney had been telegraphed to come here and get the threatening bolters in line he quite naturally thought the prize would fall to him. He said he was sure of it.

Polk Miller, so widely known as a capital shot at birds, says the best shot in the United States, at partridges, is J. F. Jordan, of Greensboro. He makes no exceptions and declares that were he a betting man he would stake his last dollar on Jordan.

Applications are in hand for four new Odd Fellow lodges in the state. Grand Secretary Woodell says that 1896 was the most trying year the order ever had in North Carolina. Now the prospects are better.

Two years ago the state officials accepted plans for a "hall of records." It was never built. There is a great deal of building now, and records are stored in buildings not fire proof, some of them rented. The state has a desirable site for a suitable building.

It is said that the names of 255 pupils to enter the Baptist female university as soon as it is ready for occupancy are already secured. It ought to be complete by next winter.

The new state directors of the North Carolina Normal school are called to meet at Greensboro again May 7th.

Avery Morris, a white man, who has been the engineer at the deaf-mute school at Morganton has created a sensation by running away with a 17-year-old girl, a laundress in the same institution. He deserted a wife and three children. He and the girl, whom he had kidnapped, were captured at Charlotte.

If the supreme court decides as Judge Adams did in regard to the cases involving the management of the hospitals for the insane, Drs. Miller, Kirby and Murphy will serve out their full terms. The political complexion of the boards will change any way, as the terms of three of the members soon expire. A stableman telegraphed Moyer and said that the local republicans are raising a big row because of these things.

It is conceded that fire insurance rates on farm property in this state are too high and they have prevented many farmers from insuring. It must be admitted that country risks have not proved a profitable class to most of the companies. The rates are now sure to be reduced and this will please the farmers.

It now turns out that an engineer on the Seaboard Air Line saw William Manly, colored, killed night before last, near the penitentiary. Manly was walking on the Seaboard Air Line track, and stepped off as the engine whistled. He stepped right on the Southern track, which is parallel and was instantly killed by a shifting engine.

Greenville Reflector: A few days ago a drummer named Tolar hired a horse from Joe Moyer to go to Washington. He got on a spree and treated the horse so shamefully that he was arrested and imprisoned at Washington for cruelty to animals. A stableman telegraphed Moyer and he went down to see about the animal. The drummer had been released and gave Moyer a check to cover the cost of the horse. Moyer was angry because the drummer came up to Greenville with a double team, one of them being the abused horse purchased from Moyer. This horse died soon after reaching here. The drummer took the other horse and lead him into Cheek's bar room and wanted whiskey for the animal.

## ON HATTERAS BEACH.

Our Correspondent Visits and Describes This Point So Dreaded by Mariners—He Views the Land and Sea From the Lofly Light House—His Visit to Hatteras Village.

(Special Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 17.

This is a continuation of the story of a trip through the North Carolina sounds. In the last letter the reader was left at Hatteras light house.

The prevalent opinion of Cape Hatteras is of an awful, desolate, windswept place, with the wreck and ruin of great ships as a feature. The reality, on a bright day, as was April 2nd, was very different. The "banks," or vast barrier of sand which separates the ocean from the sounds, is almost treeless north of Hatteras. Here and there are stunted live oaks, and at places on the banks are the stumps and remains of thousands of them, showing that perhaps centuries ago, the banks were well wooded. But while all is bare down to Hatteras light, yet there a new aspect begins, and there are heavy woods, which reach southward of Hatteras village and light house, twelve miles away. These woods are picturesque in the extreme, with splendid pines and live oaks, with fan palms, among the undergrowth and innumerable holly trees, crimson with berries.

The light house rises from a grassy meadow to a height of 200 feet. It was built in 1870, and cost \$175,000. The old light stood 200 yards nearer the point of the cape. It was blown up that year and a mass of ruins marks its site; a great mound of brick and concrete, perhaps forty-five feet high, left as it fell. The light which surmounts the light house is of the first class, cost \$35,000, is by Leaute, of Paris, is ten feet high and six and one-half feet in diameter. Kerosene oil is used. Only a few drops of oil are considered impossible to use this oil. Now it is found to be the best. The feeding of the light is effected by clock-work, the weight, suspended from a steel rope, extending when run down in a recess at the bottom of the tower. In the long nights, when the wind is high, the oil is consumed. The lamp is four feet high and has five circular wicks. These do not reach into the oil, but the latter is pumped up to them. The light is fixed—that is, does not revolve—and is white. It is often seen at Roanoke island, fifty miles away.

The view from the top of the tower is a wide and grand one, and the pencil was kept busy recording observations. First of all, one wishes to see the dreaded shoals, the terror of this cape. For two centuries or more Hatteras has been a name dreaded by mariners. It is a graveyard of ships, and well does it keep the secrets of the grave. The great steel vessels, the "tramps," which strike these shoals absolutely to pieces in twenty-four hours, not a trace remaining.

But, on this beautiful day, the shoals did not show their fangs. They smile placidly at the sun. The fact is the position was promised a North Carolina negro. No names were then mentioned. The negro members of the legislature threatened to vote against Pritchard unless something was done for the North Carolina negroes. Pritchard's friends authorized the making of the pledge of the recordship to some North Carolina negro. As Daney had been telegraphed to come here and get the threatening bolters in line he quite naturally thought the prize would fall to him. He said he was sure of it.

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The keeper of the "Bug" light is Mr. A. W. Simpson, who was in the legislature of 1883 as the member of the lower house from Dare county. Dare is, by the way, the biggest county in the state, including land and water. Mr. Simpson is a sort of Pooh Bah on this long stretch of beach, the banks. He is United States commissioner, and is the only officer save one with a seal seen on the trip, and a vow was registered to revisit it during the summer. The place has perhaps 800 people. It is literally screened by live oaks. No part of it is over eight feet above the sea level. Directly upon arrival a visit is made to Durank's life saving station. The walk to it leads directly through the town and is delightful. G. N. Burrus is the keeper of the station. The light of Hatteras light house is shining brightly.

A very important United States signal office is at Hatteras, and is of the first class. An ingenious device for showing at a glance the direction of the wind is in the telegraph room. A circle, with the points of the compass, is laid off on the ceiling, and a big arrow revolving shows where the wind is from.

The weather observer says that in great tides all the place is under water between Hatteras and Oregon inlets. He was first met at Little Kinnekeet life saving station, enjoying Keeper Hooper's good fare, and he illustrated the beach way of changing tide. He makes what he terms pilgrimages. At Big Kinnekeet he gets corned fish, at Little Kinnekeet corned beef and white potatoes, at Gull shoal wild fowl and further up clams and oysters.

In the mid-afternoon, such correspondence left the light house and was driven across the beach by one of the assistant keepers to the boat, the Bracebridge Hall, which was at anchor in the sound. Sail was hoisted and the Bracebridge bore away for Hatteras village, twelve miles distant. The wind was light and it was 6 o'clock when the village was reached. It was found to be the most picturesque place save the hills and the houses, and hip rubber boots are quite necessary to pedestrians on such occasions. Two years ago, during a very high tide, intensely cold weather, ice formed, and when the tide receded the whole place was literally wrapped in a sheet of ice which reached from tree to tree, house to house and hillock to hillock. Walking in this was laborious indeed, and the footsteps were merely a series of holes. Mr. Homer W. Syron, a leading citizen, said such ice formations have several times occurred at this queer little town.

The weather officer says that, taking the winter through, it is 10 degrees warmer on the beach than inland, and the mainland, and that during the summer it is 10 degrees cooler. He regards it as a delightful climate, and gave our correspondent full blown roses from his garden as a proof.

(To be continued.)

## Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, and is generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers, and has made many miserably suffering in contracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

## A Prosperous Situation.

Once when the Pensacola was coming up to San Francisco from the south seas, somewhere off Honolulu she met a ship that almost laid her down. Carpenter McGloin, a privileged character, who invariably became sick in heavy weather, promptly went to bed. Finally it was reported to the captain that something was wrong with the foretopmast. The captain sent for McGloin, and the carpenter staggered on deck.

"Get up there," commanded the captain, "and see what's the matter at the foretop."

"Up that mast?" gasped McGloin. The proposition so dazed him that he lost his breath.

"Up that mast," reiterated the captain, "and find out what's the matter at the foretop."

"Captain," said McGloin, in a last despairing protest, "do you really mean that you want me to go up that mast in this storm, with this ship going this way, and see what's wrong with that foretop?"

"You heard what I said," exclaimed the captain, losing patience at last; "now get up that mast, and be quick about it, too."

"Captain," said McGloin, solemnly, "if there was a four-inch plank from here to Brooklyn, I'd walk home."—Argonaut.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The little child who is the joy of the home.

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